FBIS-MEA-80-031
Wednesday
13 February 1980
Vol V No 031 Supp 041

Supplement

Daily Report

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 031 Supp 041 *13 February 1980*

Reportage on Events in Iran

Qotbzadeh Comments on Hostages, Afghanistan Invasion 1
Ayatollah Beheshti on Hostages 1
U.S. 'Delegation' Meeting Khamene'i 2
Fars Guards Chief on U.S. 3
Bani-Sadr on Revolution Council Session 3
Bani-Sadr Discusses Arab Opposition to Islamic Revolution 4
Bani-Sadr on Afghanistan, Revolution 5
Khomeyni Broadcast Clarifies Earlier Message 6
Qotbzadeh To Visit Greece, Italy, France 7
Bani-Sadr Holds Talks With PLO's 'Arafat 7
'Arafat Interview 7
Bani-Sadr Receives Awqaf Minister 12 February 9
Further Reportage on Meeting 9
Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Khomeyni 10
Bani-Sadr Receives Congratulations From Iraqi Kurds 10
Ambassador in Moscow Hosts Anniversary Celebrations 11
Bahrain Celebration of Anniversary 11
Khomeyni Calls for National Unity in Elections 11
Reported Resignation by Labor Minister Denied 12
INA Reports Resignation of Members of Freedom Movement 12
Tabataba'i Interviewed on Book Listing SAVAK Agents 13
Khalkhali Criticizes Ayatollahs Beheshti, Shari'at-Madari 14
Trade Official Announces Rice, Egg Imports 14
INA: Helicopter Crashes in Bandar 'Abbas 15
Revolution Guards, Army Take Control of Gonbad City 15
Fighting in Gonbad-e Kavus 16
Revolution Guards in Control 16
INA Reports Arab Operations in Khuzestan 16
Flooding in Khuzestan 16
Revolution Council Message on Floods 18
Esfahan Oil Refinery Opened Without Foreigners [KEYHAN 31 Jan] 18

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES, AFGHANISTAN INVASION

BK121349 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 12 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Iran has expressed the hope that India will help secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh told the AIR [All India Radio] Tehran correspondent, C.V. Raman, in an interview that the withdrawal of Soviet troops is the only way to prevent American intervention in any other area. He said Iran is opposed in principle to the presence of foreign troops, especially those of superpowers, in any other country. It considers the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan as a potential threat to Iran.

Mr Qotbzadeh expressed profound respect for Mrs Gandhi and the Indian people, and hoped that cooperation between the two countries will develop in every field. He noted that both India and Iran are nonalined countries and said the relations should be based on mutual respect and understanding. Both the countries are against the presence of superpowers in the Indian Ocean.

On the issue of American hostages in Tehran, Mr Qotbzadeh said formation of an international commission to investigate the alleged crimes of the deposed shah will set in motion the process of the hostages' release.

Ayatollah Beheshti on Hostages

NC131053 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 13 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, Feb 13 (AFP)--Iran wants the problem of the 50 hostages held at the U.S. Embassy here to be resolved quickly, Revolutionary Council Secretary Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti said today.

The ayatollah told newsmen that the release of the hostages need not be preceded by the extradition of the ex-shah, provided that Iranian public opinion agreed.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr made similar statements yesterday, describing the extradition of the shah as "a strategic problem."

The Ayatollah Beheshti also left open the possibility that the hostages could be released by the Islamic students before the Iranian legislative elections on March 14. There were however differences of opinion on the hostage issue within the council, he said.

He said the Revolutionary Council has not yet envisioned Mr Bani-Sadr's suggestion that the American hostages could be entrusted to government representatives instead of the students. He said in any case the students' opinions would have to be taken into consideration.

The ayatollah also said that the council has not "totally accepted" all the arrangements for a UN investigatory commission examining the charges against the ex-shah.

"It is a good plan, but it might not be enough to resolve the crisis," he said.

U.S. 'Delegation' Meeting Khamene'i

LD122314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The members of the special delegation of the representatives of the American nation who were invited to Iran by the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, were present last night in the home of Hojjat ol-Eslam (Seyyed 'Ali) Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and a member of the Revolution Council. They held a meeting with him during which Hojjat ol-Elslam Khamene'i explained the message of the Iranian Islamic Revolution to his American guests. He said in part: The message of our revolution will be comprehensible to you when you understand all the pain, suffering and afflictions endured by this nation over the years, especially during the years of struggle. In brief, our revolution wishes to change the map of the world, because the present map is in error.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i also said that the expression "there is no God but Allah," is a slogan that for us is, in reality, a negation of all the oppression which has risen up against mankind. Our policy has grown from this ideology.

Today, the Iranian nation, as an exception to normal practice is not speaking with the statesmanlike language of diplomats. It is for this reason that while we feel no basic friendship or cordiality toward the American Government; still we recognize the American nation as our friend, because in fact they can be our supporters and even a part of ourselves. That is because they, too, just like all other men, or at least most people, have been struck by the same erroneous schemes of this world. In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam said: Let us recall the Russel court which was convened for the people of Vietnam and in which all the great powers were tried. Let is be convened again. Let our entire [word indistinct] history be illuminated in this regard. Bet up a court of the people and not of the government, and in this court try all the countries that have oppressed Iran over the past 30 years, your country included. With this action the nation of America will not be humiliated and their dignity will not be destroyed. Quite the contrary, it will be proud, since the courage of its doing what is right will be demonstrated.

During the meeting, University of Kansas Professor Norman Forer, supervisor of the delegation, explained that in the West (?the effect) of materialism has masked the spirit of love, affection and humanitarianism of the people. It will require both time and full and proper explanations for them to understand the Iranian Revolution. We must penetrate into the hearts of the people. This is the road for understanding between the two nations. In this context I suggest that the families of some of the martyred and those crippled in the revolution come to America. Thus, with our cooperation and support, they will be a living statement of the crimes that took place in Iran by the deposed shah's regime with the direct assistance of America.

At the conclusion of the meeting representatives of American Indians and black Americans of Mexican heritage [as heard] and also representatives of workers and farmers thanked Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i and presented him with gifts.

Fars Guards Chief on U.S.

GF121200 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 11 Feb 80 GF

[Message from Engineer (Rajiab 'Ali Taheri), chief of the Revolution Guards of Fars Province, on first anniversary of Iranian Revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Thanks to God, this revolution in favor of justice, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and with the struggling Muslim people of Iran, was able to survive the sensitive period of the last year and sever the hands of the United States, meaning the imperial regime in Iran. The victory of the revolution had to come about because the shah's hated imperial regime was blocking the evolution and advancement of the Iranian nation.

As we all know, after the shah's hated imperial regime was ended, essential and fundamental changes took place in our country, destroying a 2,500-year-old regime that had bad effects on the thoughts of the people, having taught them to follow false ideas and to advocate the use of force in their lives. We will need a long period to correct these problems. We will succeed when we uproot all the corruption, all the manifestations of the pollution in our society, and eliminate the roots of all the corruption, the United States, that world-devouring country.

Fortunately, we have been successful in our struggle against imperialism over the last year. We can list the steps we have taken in this regard: The canceling of the military and exploitative agreements and, even more important, the occupation of the den of spies, which was a great blow to the United States. We will continue to deal these blows. Their continuation insures the continuation of our Islamic Revolution. The Iranian nation hopes that this revolution will result in great progress throughout the world, and particularly in Iran.

The most important message of the Revolution Guards of Shiraz [as heard] is our request that the people cooperate with us in continuing the revolution. They must not be satisfied with talk alone; they should transform words into deeds and expose all of the enemy's intrigues and conspiracies and destroy them.

Bani-Sadr on Revolution Council Session

LD122304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2047 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Revolution Council held a session tonight with the participation of Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During this session various issues of state were discussed. According to a PARS correspondent, Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said at the conclusion of tonight's session regarding the fact that the student followers of the imam's policy do not uphold respect for the Revolution Council: The Revolution Council was appointed by the imam--whether I agree or not--for the administration of the country prior to the application of the ideas proposed in the constitution. Therefore, when it adopts certain decisions they should be carried out, and naturally those who are in the first rank--the students--are expected to carry out the decisions. And these people refer to themselves as followers of the imam's policy, since those who oppose the imam's policy are in opposition and do not implement his line. And all I said was that the Revolution Council had endorsed the idea that no government official should be arrested without prior information being given to the government, let alone a minister. To which they reply: This issue has had nothing to do with us, which is right. But as to the fact of their inviting certain people to Iran without prior information being given to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and carrying out certain actions without informing the responsible authorities, this is in fact tantamount to discrediting the government and the Revolution Council. And this is a criticism which should not be elaborated on.

In this connection the president said: The students issued their invitations, and when the foreign minister came to the Revolution Council, he said that these people are already at the airport. But since we do not believe in balancing forces whereby we should meet force with force, we did not wish to repeat the same move since the students are both young and our brothers and also display goodwill. But the laws and the rules should be respected by them. This is why we did not repeat what they did and gave permission for these guests to enter the country.

Regarding the interview with LE MONDE in which he was quoted as saying: Should the United States accept our demands the release of the hostages has nothing to do with the extradition of the shah, Mr Bani-Sadr said: "I said no such thing. All I said was that these two issues should not be linked together, that is, we will continue to seek the extradition of the shah until doomsday and not that we will release these people while that gentleman enjoys himself where he is. And let me emphasize the point that the question of his extradition is a strategic issue to us, and as far as we can we will strive to achieve it.

In conclusion, regarding the housing issue, Mr Bani-Sadr said that the government plans to put forward a plan with regard to lands and housing; and the government council plans to investigate this plan. We hope to bring that up for your attention soon.

At the conclusion of this session Dr Hasan Habibi, the spokesman of the Revolution Council, said the following about the decisions reached during tonight's session: At this session, in view of the fact that certain people wished to take part in the elections to the National Consultative Assembly and did not have sufficient opportunity to either decide to put themselves forward as candidates--and there are many such people--at tonight's session of the Revolution Council it was decided to delay the deadline for registering, and this necessitated postponing the date of the elections. And in view of the fact that the date of the elections was previously stated as 7 March, this was raised at tonight's session and it was decided that the first phase of the elections should be postponed, and therefore, the elections should be postponed from Friday, 7 March to Friday, 14 March, and thereby, in view of the fact that 1 week has been added to the deadline, it was decided to postpone the deadline for registration, which was the end of the official working day on Friday, 15 February, to 21 February, that is to the end of the administrative working day on 21 February, to which time registration will continue.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES ARAB OPPOSITION TO ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

JN121852 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] In an exclusive interview published in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today, Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, announced that by adopting a hostile stand toward the Iranian Islamic Revolution, the Arab regimes demonstrate that they understand this revolution well. [as heard] Otherwise, they would not have adopted a stand opposed to the revolution.

President Bani-Sadr called on the Arab masses to follow the example of the Iranian Revolution in the struggle. He said: When this is accomplished, none of these Arab regimes will remain standing. When these regimes fall, the state of affairs in the Arab world will change. He also called on the Arabs and Islamic public opinion to return to Islam and to confront actions which mar the image of the Iranian Revolution from inside. He said: In my opinion, all Arab radio stations should be blown up because of all the lies they have told and are still telling the people.

The president of the republic affirmed: We want to change the world until mankind is liberated because we believe our task is man's liberation everywhere, particularly in Israel. We should give him the facts until he liberates himself.

On Iran's relations with the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, President Bani-Sadr said that he has already invited their leaders, and he is inviting them again, to visit Iran and discuss the required Iranian role in the Arab confrontation of Israel. He expressed his belief in the need to move and act quickly if we want to triumph over Israel.

Regarding the field of agriculture, President Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said that his plan to develop agriculture depends upon giving peasants sufficient land, helping them financially to produce so they will not fall into the clutches of usurers and encouraging them in the field of animal husbandry as well as transferring light industries from the urban to the rural areas because agriculture alone is not enough to enable the peasants to live.

Bani-Sadr on Afghanistan, Revolution

JN121710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Excerpts] At noon today, our correspondent held an interview with Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in which his excellency described his feelings following the military parade yesterday.

Dr Bani-Sadr said: I felt wonderful because for the first time in the history of Iran and perhaps in the history of the world, the army held a parade in the middle of a sea of masses. The masses and the army were fused together. Both the people and the army realized that when they unite, their steadfastness becomes invincible.

On Iran's future foreign policy, particularly regarding the liberation of Jerusalem, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran said: A few days ago I explained to the guests who have come to Iran to participate in the revolution's celebrations that our foreign policy has five definite facets: We should liberate ourselves from the regime of oppressors and the domination of the big powers--the United States and the Soviet Union. In order to do so, we should return to our own culture; that is, we should have a common policy with all the Islamic countries. In order to have this common policy, we should (?strengthen) the field of joint issues, particularly in economy and culture. We should fight the oppressors everywhere, particularly and most important in Palestine. We consider the issue of Palestine as ours and the Jihad there as our struggle. We will support our Palestinian brethren with all our resources and capabilities until liberation.

On the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Dr Bani-Sadr said: We oppose the forcible occupation of Afghanistan. This has created a bad situation for the Soviet Union itself, which cannot stay there. It is better for the Soviet Union to initiate a withdrawal from Afghanistan. At any rate, the Soviet Union has affirmed to us that it is there on a temporary basis.

At this point, our correspondent asked the president of our young Islamic republic: Yesterday, Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic nation, spoke about the exportation of the revolution. What is Your Excellency's opinion?

Dr Bani-Sadr said: It is not up to me or you not to export a revolution. A revolution goes abroad without any help. This is the meaning of a revolution. Did not Islam go to all parts of the world and spread there?

Our correspondent asked Dr Bani-Sadr the following question: Our Muslim brothers who have come to Iran to participate in the Islamic Revolution's celebrations expect a lot from the Islamic Republic of Iran and from the Islamic Revolution. What can Iran offer our Muslim brothers?

The president of the republic answered: I must say that they should tell us what they want. Just as we do not allow others to tell us what they can offer us in assistance, since we are the ones who should tell them what they can offer us, we do not want to tell others this is the assistance we can offer you. Any movement or people should know for themselves the aid they need from us. We will gladly meet their needs as much as we can.

KHOMEYNI BROADCAST CLARIFIES EARLIER MESSAGE

LD122232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As you just heard, the Imam Khomeyni's destiny-making message contained the following remark: "During the last days of my life I am prepared to depart for the eternal house of repose of God, fully hopeful and proud of your brilliance." This message by the imam has given rise to anxiety among a vast group of compatriots and so the Voice of the Islamic Republic decided to go and be at the service of the imam in the hospital to record his message for radio, which you now hear: [begin Khomeyni recording]

I am grateful to the venerable nation for its sentiments with regard to the fact that I said something that caused anxiety to certain friends. Therefore, I deemed it essential to beg to inform the gentlemen that my condition, thanks be to God, is improving; and I thank the doctors.

I beg to inform you of two things: One is concerning the flood which has swept the south, which is said to have caused some damage to our brothers, and I call on the entire nation to participate together in brotherly fashion to make good the damage. The army must provide helicopters and other facilities.

I hope God will assist them all.

The next point I would like to make to you is that although I have witnessed various elections in Iran, in the many years from the time before Reza shah there have been no free elections in Iran. There were elections forced upon people by the land owners and feudalists; later on when Reza shah out off the hands of the feudalists elections were controlled by him; there were no longer real members of parliament except those who were appointed by the shah to remain MPs and to be reelected. Things became much worse at the time of Mohammad Reza.

I can claim that the recent elections were the only ones to have taken place without people being forced or without any interference in the casting of votes. I beg all the classes in the society to keep to their Islamic morals in every matter, especially in the elections. You must not think that an election campaign entails insulting others and committing sabotage. Of course, there is no harm in campaigning for your own candidates, but you must try to go through this election the same as you did during the presidential elections, which took place in perfect peace and harmony and was a good example. Remain in the same frame of mind, like brothers; you must remember that God is a witness of your behaviors and you must not besmirch the movement. Our enemy is waiting to cricicize us; and I hope that will help you all to go through this election peacefully. And then you will live happily (?together).

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [end recording]

QOTBZADEH TO VISIT GREECE, ITALY, FRANCE

LD121144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Iranian Islamic Republic announced today that our country's foreign minister will leave Tehran for Athens tonight. Sadeq Qotbzadeh is making this trip at the invitation of the pan-Hellenist Socialist Party. The party plans to hold celebrations in Athens on the first anniversary of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Our country's foreign minister will take part in the celebrations and will make a speech at Athens stadium.

Qotbzadeh will also meet and hold talks with the Greek foreign minister and the presidents of the two houses of Greek parliament. On Thursday he will leave Athens for Rome to meet and confer with the Italian prime minister and foreign minister. He will then pay a visit to France. His trip will last 5 days, and several Foreign Ministry officials will be accompanying him.

BANI-SADR HOLDS TALKS WITH PLO'S 'ARAFAT

LD122010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, held talks today with Mr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of our country.

During the meeting links between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions were discussed and views exchanged.

'Arafat Interview

JN122136 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Radio correspondent's interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran's radio and television station on 12 February--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, would you acquaint us with the purpose of this brief visit?

[Answer] First and foremost, I had to come to share with my brothers the Iranian revolutionaries and mojahedin their celebrations marking the first anniversary of the success of their Islamic revolution under the leadership of His Eminence Imam Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and the precise planning of the progress of the revolution. Even before the year ended, the Iranian people had already cast their votes and elected their president of the Islamic Republic of Iran--brother Abolhassan Bani-Sadr. This event has historical significance since Abolhassan Bani-Sadr is the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This visit, which I deem necessary, also came about as a result of the events taking place in our region and in our Arab and Islamic nation and the necessity for talks and consultations with our brothers in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Yesterday, I had a lengthy meeting with his eminence the imam in the hospital. I was very happy indeed to see the imam in good health, thanks be to God, for the imam's health is not his own but that of all Muslims. I acquainted his eminence with some of our worries, which mainly include the Israeli threat of aggression against us and Syria, as pointed out by the chief of the Israeli intelligence when he said: We have completed our preparations to confront the PLO.

The latter issue naturally has to be taken into consideration in our confrontation with the enemy and, accordingly, I discussed this issue as well as other issues with his eminence the imam and listened to his eminence's wise opinions and directives.

My talks with brother Abolhassan Bani-Sadr began today. Actually, these talks began yesterday before the military parade and resumed today on various current issues and developments in the region in particular. These talks were positive, fruitful and constructive.

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, no doubt you were acquainted with the statement or speech delivered by the leader of the nation His Eminence Imam Khomeyni to all Muslims, particularly the part pertaining to exporting revolution. What do you think of this statement and what effect did it have on you?

[Answer] I do not wish to refer to it as exporting revolution since a true revolution spreads without being disseminated by anyone. This is my belief.

[Question] You met with Mr Bani-Sadr. Would you give us the details of your talks?

[Answer] As I earlier pointed out, our talks were constructive, positive and significant and centered on all issues and developments.

[Question] Will you please tell us about the current situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] The current situation in Lebanon is very critical, particularly since, as I have already pointed out, we are confronting Israeli threats as well as the situation created by the forces of the isolationist militias and their statements. For instance, one of their leaders said that their principal enemy is the Palestinian issue. I answer this by saying: Please God, guide my people. Our nation's principal enemy is world Zionism, colonialism and the oppression and subjugation practiced by world imperialism.

[Question] All revolutionary Muslims were waiting to no avail for you to attend the conference of the world liberation movements. Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] represented you and the Palestinian revolution at this conference. All revolutionary Muslims from a all parts of the world are waiting for the steps to follow that conference. Are there any projects for [word indistinct]?

[Answer] It does not matter whether I or brother Abu Jihad attended, for we are one person. Indeed, we are colleagues in the same revolution and it thus follows that Abu 'Ammar is Abu Jihad and vice versa. We in the Palestinian revolution, particularly in (?Fatah), are comrades in arms and brothers in jihad and revolution. I naturally hope that the measures and decisions which were taken at this conference and which brother Abu Jihad briefed us on will be implemented because [words indistinct].

[Question] What is your opinion of the struggle being waged by Iran against imperialism, particularly since the United States has not carried out any of its threats. How do you view the future of this conflict?

[Answer] Not everything imperialism says is bound to happen. When peoples are determined they can perform miracles. The most important act of the Iranian Revolution is that it said: In the lives of nations, what is impossible can be made possible. As His Eminence Imam Khomeyni has said, blood triumphed over the sword. The oppressed on earth triumphed over the strongest military equipment and the richest of empires in wealth, allies, war materiel and arms.

We should view the challenges facing us against world imperialism, world Zionism, world monopolists and world colonialists from this basic premise. As I have said, what imperialism decides does not need become one's destiny. Destiny is decided by the people's faith. This is the destiny that should be drawn up in the area. This area is ours and we will not allow anyone to impose his control and influence over it, except the control of our people and masses and the oppressed among us.

[Question] Brother Abu 'Ammar, 1 year after the success of the blessed Islamic Revolution in Iran, the situation has stabilized and the first president of the first Islamic Republic in Iran has been elected after 25 centuries of tyranny. What does the Palestinian revolution and our brothers in Palestine expect from the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution in Iran?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to speak in detail on this subject. The relationship between us and the brother Iranian people and revolutionaries is not a relationship of minute details. It is a strategic relationship. Thus, if we speak of details we will be belittling this relationship. It is bigger, deeper and more encompassing than these minute details.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES SYRIAN AWQAF MINISTER 12 FEBRUARY

LD121944 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Syrian awqaf minister met with President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr this evening. The Syrian minister congratulated Mr Bani-Sadr for being elected as the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They then exchanged views about the relationship between the two countries with regard to awqaf and pilgrimages.

Further Reportage on Meeting

JN130831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 13 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran--Dr Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has asked Syrian Awqaf Minister Muhammad al-Khatib to convey greetings from Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian Government and people to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian Arab people.

This took place when the Iranian president received the Syrian awqaf minister and the delegation accompanying him yesterday evening. The Syrian minister and delegation are attending Iran's celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the Islamic revolution and the return of leader Khomeyni to Iran.

During the meeting, President Bani-Sadr renewed the invitation to President Hafiz al-Asad to visit Iran. Al-Khatib conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation to President Bani-Sadr to visit Syria.

The Syrian awqaf minister presented copies of the Holy Koran as gifts to Imam Khomeyni and to President Bani-Sadr. President Bani-Sadr accepted the gift with thanks.

The Iranian president said to the head of the Syrian delegation: We stand with Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, and with the Syrian people with all that we possess. We are ready to stand by your side for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and holy Jerusalem. President Bani-Sadr added: We shall form one united front.

Dr al-Khatib thanked President Bani-Sadr and said: Under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria and all faithful masses support the Palestinian resistance for the liberation of sanctities in which we believe and for the liberation of the entire Arab soil.

The Syrian awqaf minister added: We in Syria value the freedom of the individual and the homeland. President Hafiz al-Asad had stressed the importance of freedom for any citizen who contributes to serving and building the homeland. The awqaf minister said: We in Syria shall oppose all those who want to preoccupy our masses with peripheral battles with the aim of harming Syria's steadfastness and its confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies.

Elsewhere, the delegations which are participating in the celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the Iranian Revolution have agreed on the two proposals submitted by the Syrian delegation under Awqaf Minister Dr Muhammad al-Khatib. The proposals call for making the Palestinian issue the principal and primary cause of the Arabs and the Muslims, supporting the Palestinian people and confronting imperialism; and for considering the Iranian Islamic Revolution as a revolution for all the Muslims, while expressing support for Khomeyni in his struggle for the freedom of the world's oppressed.

At the end of their meeting in Tehran yesterday, the delegations adopted several resolutions of interest to the Arabs and the Muslims and their fateful causes.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONGRATULATES KHOMEYNI

JN122035 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, has received a congratulatory message from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the first anniversary of the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

In his cable, the Libyan leader praised the Iranian Islamic Revolution, saying: Libya believes in the Iranian Islamic Revolution under the leadership of hero Imam Khomeyni. It also believes in the establishment of a government based on Islam, the liberation of Palestine and the Al-Aqsa Mosque and support for all the oppressed in the world.

BANI-SADR RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM IRAQI KURDS

JN121945 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has received a congratulatory message from the Kurdish Socialist Party in Iraq on the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and on his election as the first president of the republic. The cable congratulates the heroic Iranian people and their leader Imam Khomeyni.

The message says: We are struggling alongside all the progressive forces in Iraq for recognition of the rights of the Kurdish people in Iraq and the eradication of racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression. Our struggle is an indivisible part of the struggle of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, the peoples in the area and the world to thwart the conspiracies of world imperialism and Zionism.

The message expressed hope for further successes and triumphs for the struggling Iranian people.

AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HOSTS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD121406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to reports from the PARS NEWS AGENCY, on the occasion of celebrations marking the beginning of the 15th century of the Hegira of the most noble prophet--the blessings of the Lord upon him and upon his family and peace--and on the anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, Mohammad Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, hosted ceremonies at the embassy in Moscow yesterday. The ceremonies were attended by high ranking government and military officials, religious authorities, scientific and university figures, and foreign ambassadors accredited in Moscow. (Blatov), aide to Brezhnev, was there as well, as a representative of Brezhnev.

Furthermore, on the same day, the Iranian ambassador participated in a television program which was broadcast on the national television network. He spoke about the highlights of the Iranian Islamic Revolution. Among other things he said: The nation of Iran is now celebrating the 15th century of the Hegira of the great Prophet, the blessings of the Lord upon him and upon his family and peace, the great molder of men over the centuries of the Islamic period, and the anniversary of the Iranian Islamic Revolution.

Yesterday afternoon, ceremonies were held in the house of friendship in Moscow at the invitation of the Iranian ambassador.

Bahrain Celebration of Anniversary

JN121712 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the beginning of the 15th Hegira century and the first anniversary of the victory of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, Bahrain witnessed huge celebrations during the past 2 days in which Iranians residing in Bahrain as well as Bahraini personalities from various strata took part. These included 10 Bahraini Government officials and the brother of Bahraini Amir Shaykh Muhammad ibn Salman al Khalifah.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY IN ELECTIONS

LD122039 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Message by Imam Khomeyni to the Iranian nation on the eve of the elections to the National Consultative Assembly--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I thank, with pride, the political awareness and sense of responsibility toward Islam shown by the noble nation of Iran, which excelled itself in Islamic morals and spiritual teaching during past referendums, especially in the presidential elections. The nation of Iran thereby proved that our great Islamic revolution is more an intellectual and spiritual revolution than a social and political revolution.

During the last days of my life I am prepared to depart for the eternal house of repose of God, fully hopeful and proud of your brilliance. My pride and dignity will reach their peak when you demonstrate your full Islamic and humane awareness in the elections to the National Consultative Assembly, just as you did during the presidential elections.

You, dear nation which rose for the sake of God and for His satisfaction, achieved a miraculous victory through His supreme holy assistance. Now, at this moment of trial, try not to sacrifice the interests of Islam for your personal or group benefits.

I expect you to preserve your unity of word and in electing your deputies to give priority to satisfying fairness rather than yourselves. With all humility I call on you to maintain accord among yourselves as far as is possible in elections, to bear in mind Islam and, dedicated and not deviating from the divine straight path, to entrust the destiny of Islam and your country to the hands of those who believe in Islam and the Islamic Republic and the constitution, who are dedicated to the refulgent divine precepts and who do not place their interest above the interest of the country.

I call on you now before the covocation of the Nationaly Consultative Assembly, which is represented by the Revolution Council, to give your support to the National Consultative Assembly and its members, who are the servants of Islam and the nation and who enjoy my backing.

I call on the Revolution Council to continue their conscientious service and I call on all the members of the government, both civilian and military, to cooperate with them conscientiously, to support each other as faithful brothers and when in authority to act in unison as laid down by Islam.

While in hospital I pray for you and expect to hear of your solidarity in the affairs of state. I call on the entire nation and all groups, in these sensitive times when the enemies are all preparing an ambush and are awaiting their chance, for the sake of almighty God, for the sake of the country's interests and the interests of the nation and for the sake of the blood spilled along the path of freedom and independence, for the sake of everything they deem venerable, to renounce discord and differences and so raise their heads in pride before justice and the nation.

I beseech almighty God for the greatness of Islam and Muslims. And peace be on the good servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. 12 February 1980.

REPORTED RESIGNATION BY LABOR MINISTER DENIED

LD122058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in a telephone conversation with the news bureau of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, denied the reported resignation of Mr Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh, minister of labor and social affairs, which had been published in one of the Tehran evening newspapers. He said that Mr Ne'matzadeh is currently investigating the affairs of the Labor Ministry in the position of minister of labor and social affairs.

INA REPORTS RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

JN122023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 February--Several members of the Freedom Movement, which is led by former Iranian Prime Minister Eng Mehdi Bazargan, have recently resigned.

It has been learned that Eng 'Ezzetollah Sahabi and Mohammad Mendi Ja'fari are among those who have resigned. Masan Habibi is expected to resign later.

Bazargan has said those resigning are not leading elements in the movement. He said that the resignations are an internal party matter and have not yet been studied by the movement's command.

It will be recalled that the movement is currently facing increasing pressure due to its defense of former Deputy Prime Minister 'Abbas Amir-Entezam, who is currently under arrest charged with spying for the United States, and National Guidance Minister Naser Minatchi.

TABATABA'I INTERVIEWED ON BOOK LISTING SAVAK AGENTS

LD081448 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 80 LD

[Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran telephone interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister Sadeq Tabataba'i to an unidentified reporter; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Recently, the newspapers reported that Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, (?has been invited) to Iran to take part in celebrations marking the (?anniversary) of the Islamic Republic of Iran. I want to ask you if this report was correct. Who has invited him?

[Tabataba'i] Following the publication of this report and the contacts which we made with national and leadership personalities, it was made clear that no such invitation had been issued by any of the leadership personalities, whether the president, the Revolution Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or even by the committee supervising the celebrations marking the revolution anniversary and the beginning of the 15th century after the Hegira. Therefore, this rumor is false.

[Question] Recently a book has been published under the title "The Names of 8,000 SAVAK Agents." The prime minister's office has issued a statement on this issue, saying that the book containing the names of 8,000 people accused of collaboration with SAVAK is not authentic. Please give some explanation concerning this matter for our listeners.

[Answer] Today I have given a four-part statement to a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter, but the explanation which I wish to give to the listeners of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran is that it was toward the end of the former regime's period that SAVAK decided to malign the names of political strugglers and activists against the former regime. They made a list and they included the names of some famous SAVAK agents and, incidentally, some obscure agents, together with the names of a large number of the revolutionaries and ordinary people. They were planning to publish this list. Of course, they would not say that SAVAK published it. They would leak it in some way and those who received the list would say that they had received the list from SAVAK. In fact, their aim was to create mistrust among the people in their [word indistinct] struggles. Fortunately, their conspiracy did not come to fruition because it coincided with the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In those days of the victory of the revolution when people attacked the SAVAK headquarters, one of the political groups obtained this list and recently published it in book form for the public. Unfortunately, in some cities this caused trouble for a large number of people who are truly innocent, but whose names are on this list. The office of the prime minister carried out some investigations and the national documentation center carried out some studies. The result of these studies was reported to the Revolution Council and the spokesman of the Revolution Council gave some information to your correspondent last night.

Therefore, my four-part statement noted that the names in this book are in no way authentic, and they cannot be used as evidence for issuing a verdict or to accuse a person of collaboration with the defunct SAVAK. Therefore, it lacks any authenticity. From a legal point of view this book lacks any authenticity whatsoever. The people should realize that such conspiracies are hatched in order to create mistrust among people so that, in this way the power of public unity can be destroyed. Therefore I ask all the dear compatriots to pay attention to this. All government departments, especially the offices of revolutionary prosecutors should insure that, God forbid, this book is not used as a source or document for issuing verdicts or passing judgement on any individual.

The names of the people who collaborated with the SAVAK in the past, whether as official members or as informers, are recorded. And this has been put and will be put at the disposal of the responsible officials. This book lacks any legal or judicial authenticity.

KHALKHALI CRITICIZES AYATOLLAHS BEHESHTI, SHARI'AT-MADARI

LD110950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0806 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 11 February--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, Iranian religious leader and president of the Revolution Courts, has accused the Islamic Republican Party of trying to dominate Iran capitalizing on the authority of spiritual Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN, published here today, Ayatollah Khalkhali concentrated his attacks against Ayatollah Beheshti, leader of the Islamic Republican Party who is a member of the ruling Revolution Council. He said that Dr Beheshti and members of his party "believe that the Islamic Republican Party is the party of Imam Khomeyni and they try to use it to dominate the whole country." Ayatollah Khalkhali added that Imam Khomeyni himself "has repeatedly affirmed that the party is not dependent on him."

Khalkhali intimated that there were differences between Imam Khomeyni and the second religious leader in Iran Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. He said "the cause of Imam Khomeyni's illness for over a month was Shari'at-Madari."

Shari'at-Madari is the leader of the Turkoman minority which is demanding self-government in Azarbayjan.

TRADE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES RICE, EGG IMPORTS

LD071340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, 75,500 tons of rice and 450 tons of eggs have been purchased from abroad to alleviate shortages. Morteza Movvahedizadeh, chairman of the board of directors and managing director of the state trading company of Iran announced this today to a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter.

Morteza Movvahedizadeh said: The government is determined to end all shortages of essential and other commodities. For this reason 42,000 tons of rice were imported this week, and by 12 February another 33,000 tons of rice will arrive at the ports.

Morteza Movvahedizadeh then added: The government's policy is to break America's monopoly on essential items, especially foodstuffs. We have had remarkable successes in this respect. For instance, the aforementioned rice has been purchased from Pakistan and Thailand. Other countries are also ready to give us the necessary assistance in this respect.

Movvahedizadeh then referred to the question of eggs and said: Egg supplies are being continued by the state trading company of Iran. In pursuance of this program, during the past 3 days, 450 tons of eggs have been imported by road, and will be distributed in Tehran and most cities. He pointed out that the rice due to be imported is in six different consignments and being transported in six ships.

Emphasizing that the dear compatriots should not hoard essential items, including foodstuffs, he said: Hoarding unnecessary quantities of fat, eggs and such items will make them go bad and they will thus be wasted.

INA: HELICOPTER CRASHES IN BANDAR 'ABBAS

JN121506 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 February--A helicopter of the Iranian airborne forces has crashed in the area of Bandar 'Abbas on the Arab gulf coast. The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT today reports that the helicopter crashed during an air show in the town. The pilot and copilot were unharmed. The paper does not elaborate on the cause of the crash.

REVOLUTION GUARDS, ARMY TAKE CONTROL OF GONBAD CITY

LD121216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] According to the central news bureau, Eng 'Abdolali Mozeb, governor general of Mazandaran, went to Gonbad yesterday to supervise [as heard] events in this city. Eng Rafi'ipur, deputy governor general of Mazandaran, told our correspondent in Sari that according to the latest reports received from Gonbad, the situation today is under the control of the army and the Corps of the Islamic Revolution Guards, and that suspicious elements are leaving the town. Teams of doctors and ambulances have also been sent to the area to treat the injured, and the Health Ministry has also been asked to send a brain surgeon to the area. The deputy governor general added that according to reports, the number of people killed up to yesterday was 18 with about 100 injured.

The governor of Gorgan city and superviser of the Gonbad governorate said in a telephone interview with a PARS correspondent that some of the assailants' positions and trenches have been vacated and taken over by the guards. In addition, thanks to the guards' advance, important buildings including the office of education and training, the headquarters of the Turkoman people and the Qabus tower, which the assailants had held, are at present under the control of the guards. Ebrahim [name indistinct] supervisor of the Gonbad governorate, added that at present control of Gonbad city is in the hands of the Guards Corps and the army is cooperating with them in maintaining law and order.

Fighting in Gonbad-e Kavus

JN121747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 12 February--It was reported here this evening that the Revolution Guards have suffered 16 killed and 115 wounded in clashes in Gonbad-e Kavus in the past 4 days. A responsible source said this evening that the guardsmen, in cooperation with the army, have regained the city and the Education Ministry directorate from the armed elements.

An eyewitness has told INA that eight army tanks participated in the fighting, which eased this afternoon after the army captured several positions from the armed Turkomen in the city.

Revolution Guards in Control

LD131142 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1126 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to a report by our correspondent dispatched to the area, the city of Gonbad is largely under the control of members of the Revolution Guards Corps and military forces. They are expected to gain full control by tonight. Sound of shooting could be heard again in Gonbad today, but so far we have not received any report of any casualties.

INA REPORTS ARAB OPERATIONS IN KHUZESTAN

JN111359 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 11 February--The Arab citizens in Arabistan [Khuzestan] continue their struggle against the racist and sectarian policy of Khomeyni and against the Iranian regime's arbitrary measures.

Arrivals from Iran have said that the students of Abadan University staged a sit-in on 31 January in the Ministry of Education, protesting against the regime's practices and control of publications and press.

The students issued a statement to this effect expressing their support for the Arab people's struggle against the Khomeyni authorities for the sake of obtaining their legitimate and national rights.

The Arab citizens continue their daring operations against Khomeyni's installations and guards. On 4 February, the Arab citizens detonated explosive charges in the pipelines in Amiriyeh.

On 23 January, the Arab citizens attacked some Khomeyni supporters with machineguns in Jazireh-ye Salbukh. On the same day, the Arab citizens blew up the Abadan post office.

Flooding in Khuzestan

LD112002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Karkheh River in Khuzestan Province has burst its banks following floods in the province. According to the report which was sent to Tehran at 1900 today, the Bustan-Susangerd highway in the Dasht-e Azadegan region has been closed and the Ahvaz-Khorramshahr railway is under water at several points. Several rural bridges along the Ahvaz-Shushtar road have collapsed and communications with the area have been cut.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY Abadan correspondent also reported that he learned during a telephone conversation today with the managing director of the (Mahshahr) Red Lion and Sun Society that following the rainfall in (Mahshahr) city overnight and today, which resulted in the flooding of the Zohreh and Jarrahi Rivers, about 30 villages in this border region are surrounded with water. The Red Lion and Sun Society managing director said that following the flooding of the two rivers relief and executive committees have been formed to aid flood victims. He said that because the rivers have burst their banks it is impossible to assist the flood victims by road, and the Khuzestan governor general, the Ports and Navigation Department of Bandar Khomeyni [Bandar Shahpur] and the Kharq navy units have been asked to send helicopters, several boats and hovercraft.

Meanwhile, the supervisor of the Khorramshahr reconstruction crusade has reported that many villages have been inundated with water because of the Karun River flooding. So far it has been possible to evacuate seven villages.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in a contact with the city's Mossadeq hospital has learned that eight villagers were injured when the ceiling of their homes collapsed. They are now being treated in the hospital. This report also indicates that the residents of (Arvand Kenar) district have asked for help following the flooding of the Bahmanshir and Karun Rivers.

According to weather reports from Abadan 90 mm of rain has fallen in the city today as of 1500.

The governor of (Dasht-e Azadegan) in a telephone contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Ahvaz, reported that 25 villages of this border town are flooded as a result of the heavy rainfalls. He said that several houses in these villages have been destroyed.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Masjed Soleyman, several houses have been destroyed due to the floodings.

Reports reaching Khuzestan relief headquarters from Dezful indicate that 400 people in this city are in need of help. According to a report from our reporters at the Ahvaz relief headquarters, roads between Hoveyzeh and Yazd are now cut off. The connections between the central district and villages around Hoveyzeh have also been cut. This report indicates that the villages around Agha Jari are surrounded by flood waters.

A group sent to observe the regions on the banks of the Karun River reports that as of 1320 there has been no destruction. However, the water level has risen and precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any accidents. Reports indicate that villages around Haft Gel are surrounded by water.

The governor general of Khuzestan visited the damaged areas by helicopter this afternoon. Reports indicate that the road between Abadan and Khorramshahr is also covered with water and that there is no possibility of using this road.

The Revolution Guards have announced that they need assistance to evacuate houses in the lower and upper Omidiyeh. The national gas company in the region of Agha Jari has declared that it will provide all forms of assistance for the Revolution Guards and the Revolution Court.

Agha Jari Revolution Guards have asked for a helicopter from the national oil and gas company, but because of bad weather it is unable to take off. The guards have stressed that floods will most probably inundate the entire Omidiyeh region in the next few hours.

A PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent stationed at the Khuzestan relief headquarters reported at 1615 that according to the latest report, the villages near Haft Gel and Agha Jari are also under water. A helicopter crew that was able to fly over Ahvaz this afternoon reported that all the farms along the Karun River are under water.

Revolution Council Message on Floods

LD112355 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Revolution Council and Council of Ministers held a joint meeting tonight during which they discussed and exchanged views on various state issues, including the floods in Khuzestan. At the end of the session the following message was issued by the Revolution Council to responsible executive figures regarding help for the flood victims:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Revolution Council message to the army, the Red Lion and Sun Society, gendarmerie, the oil company and all relief units of other inistitutions and the nation of Iran:

According to reports from Khuzestan, there has been a terrible flood which has caused severe damage in several cities and many villages. Many of our dear compatriots are in need of urgent help. The Revolution Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran calls upon all responsible government and private units and asks all the people to rush assistance to their brothers and sisters striken by floods, bearing in mind their Islamic and humane duties. They are asked to coordinate their activities with the relief headquarters set up in Khuzestan. The responsible government units are dutybound to obey this order immediately.

ESFAHAN OIL REFINERY OPENED WITHOUT FOREIGNERS

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 31 Jan 80 p 1 WA

[Text[The first day the Esfahan oil refinery began operations, it refined 70,000 barrels of oil. It has a capacity of 200,000 barrels. It was opened yesterday in the presence of 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, a member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of petroleum.

On accouncing this news, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: The Esfahan oil refinery has been put into operation after the expulsion of foreign experts from Iran and with the assistance of Iranian experts and workers.

Mo'infar said: When work on this refinery is completed, it will have a maximum daily capacity of refining 200,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For subscription information contact NTIS. Phone 557-4630 (area code 703) or write to the address shown below.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I – People's Republic of China; II – Eastern Europe; III – Soviet Union; IV – Asia & Pacific; V – Middle East & North Africa; VI – Latin America; VII – Western Europe; VIII – Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151